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ABSTRACT

A 1971 message from the President of the United States, this report on government services to rural America discusses the American scene today, population, employment, income, community assets, education, health, housing, electricity and telephone services, the future of rural America, and program availability in rural areas. The appendix includes the source and nature of information given, followed by 11 tables showing monies (by state) expended in 1970 through Federal governmental agencies. (MJB)

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REPORT ON GOVERNMENT SERVICES TO RURAL AMERICA

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT ON GOVERNMENT SERVICES TO RURAL AMERICA, PURSUANT TO THE AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1970

MARCH 1, 1971.—Message and accompanying papers referred to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting today the first annual report on government services to rural America, as required by the Agricultural Act of 1970.

Much of the information is about fiscal year 1970, since we do not have all the information in yet on the 1971 fiscal year. However, even the changes over our first full fiscal year in office showed important gains in the Federal Government's concern for the well-being of rural areas.

As examples, in fiscal 1970, we increased Federal support for waste treatment grants in rural areas by 174% over the previous year, and increased manpower development grants in such areas more than 50%.

We have long recognized that much of the housing in rural America is substandard—in fact about half of all substandard housing is in rural America. We have made real gains in this area. While our 1970 rural housing loan efforts increased 56% over 1969, in 1971 we will have increased these loans another 88%, to an annual amount of over one and a quarter billion dollars.

The report documents other major strides toward improving services to those millions of our people who live outside metropolitan areas.

It is my hope that our next report will show far greater progress. This is because I earnestly hope it will follow passage of some of the initiatives I urged in my State of the Union Message. These new initiatives include:

—Revenue sharing which, in the upcoming budget, can provide $16.1 billion in funds to flow from Washington in such a way that much real decisionmaking would be moved back to the States, cities and rural communities of America.

I have proposed not only $5 billion in unrestricted, general revenue sharing, but over $11 billion in various "special revenue sharing" grants. Among these is special revenue sharing for "rural community development." Originally budgeted at a level of $1 billion, I can announce today that we have found it possible to make available $100 million more for this important purpose. Furthermore, nearly all the other special revenue sharing funds, for manpower development, for education, for transportation, for law enforcement, and even in some cases for urban community development, will have significant benefits for rural America.

—A major reorganization of the civilian agencies of the Federal Government. The purpose is to make Federal program operations work better for the individual citizen and his community. The complaints most frequently heard about Government are that it is too costly; that it fails to match performance to promise; that it is too far from people; that there is nothing the individual person can do about it. We intend to reduce the cost of Government in Washington; to organize it for performance; to return government to the people; to give the people the opportunity to do something about it, by bringing government back to where the people are.

Under our reorganization, economic and community development would be accorded high priority—the objective being to maintain and develop viable communities of all sizes.

—My proposed welfare reform. In this needed change of our welfare system, many Americans in rural areas would benefit immediately, while strong incentives would be created to move those able to work into productive employment.

Not only would this reform assist many families operating on small farms and working in the rural communities of this country, but we know it would also help revitalize the economy of rural areas.

—My proposed comprehensive health strategy. My recent special message on health sets forth proposals to provide minimum national health insurance standards for all Americans, regardless of where they live, or what their income. At the same time, my proposals recognize that even with these improvements in the power to *purchase* medical care for all, they would be frustrated without assuring that care can be *supplied* where it is needed.

There is a shortage of doctors and medical personnel in this Nation; but there is also a problem of distribution of medical services. Those in remote rural areas often feel this lack more acutely than those in inner cities. We mean to provide Federal assistance to guarantee that the sick and injured in the rural sectors of America have the opportunity for the same high quality care that is available to Americans in other places. To help bring such services to rural areas, we propose to establish new area health education centers in medically underserved areas, and expand programs to encourage doctors, nurses, and physicians' assistants to serve in scarcity areas.

It is gratifying to be able to report to you that this administration is demonstrating its commitment to the restoration and enhancement of the vitality of rural America.

RICHARD NIXON.

The WHITE HOUSE, *March 1, 1971.*

REPORT TO THE CONGRESS ON THE AVAILABILITY OF

GOVERNMENT SERVICES TO RURAL AREAS

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INTRODUCTION

Section 901(e) of the Agricultural Act of 1970 calls for the President to report annually to the Congress concerning the availability of services from various Federal programs in rural areas.

This report is presented in fulfillment of this requirement. It also reports on the general nature of socio-economic conditions in rural areas.

BACKGROUND STATEMENT

As a background to the consideration of specific program measures for the benefit of people living outside of metropolitan areas, the following statement highlights some of the social and economic trends of recent years and the current relative status of this segment of U.S. population.

The American Scene Today

Development of rural America is viewed by many as the key to "balanced growth", including a "pressure valve" for megalopolis, the source of recovery of ecological health, and an escape from congestion, pollution and other social ills attributed

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to large urban centers. What, really, is rural America? A vast, unpeopled, space where there is no promise, no future? Not at all. It is vast, but it is also peopled by about 30 percent of the Nation's population in open country and in communities of less than 50,000 people. It suffers many disadvantages when compared with metropolitan areas, but it is not without promise and it certainly does and must have a future. It is an area of historic promise, much of which has already come to pass, yet much remains for the future.

Rural America contains about one-third of our population. Within this segment of our population great changes have taken place. The farm portion, for example, declined by 13 1/2 million from 1950 to 1970, a loss of 68 percent. Technological advance, increased mechanization, specialized production, larger size of farms, and other changes have reduced the need for manpower on farms and transformed most of rural America into a non-farm economy. Meanwhile, with unprecedented rural to urban migration, we have become an overwhelmingly urbanized society. Where does this leave rural America in the scale of American values, opportunities and future?

No national consensus to answer that question has so far emerged. Many feel that revitalization of rural areas is an important

way to alleviate the "crisis of the cities", and to promote balanced growth and vitality in many of the smaller towns and cities outside of the larger metropolitan areas. Stirrings at the grassroots of thousands of small towns indicate a revival of business, industry, community and economic development. What are the facts?

Population

It is true that large population changes occurred during the decade of the 1960's with about two million people leaving the countryside for the cities. Metropolitan America grew from 112 million people in 1960 to 130 million in 1969, a change of 15 percent, more than twice the growth of 6 percent in non-metropolitan areas. Metropolitan areas will continue to grow because of the huge population base residing there. The contribution to this increase from rural areas has already lessened. It is estimated that rural counties lost about two million people through out-migration from 1960 to 1970, but this number is less than half as large as the outpouring of 4.6 million people during the 1950's.

The migration picture in rural areas is varied. While some parts of the country lost population heavily--where nonfarm job growth did not compensate for the decline in agricultural

employment--other sections reversed the cut-migration pattern of the preceding decade and gained population. At the same time that the Great Plains and inter-mountain areas of the West were declining rapidly in population, portions of the southern Piedmont, middle Tennessee Valley, eastern Oklahoma, and northern and western Arkansas grew in population during the 1960's.

Employment

A principal factor in motivating people to move from one part of the country to another is the search for employment, or for better employment. This contributed to the patterns of population and employment change affecting rural America in the 1960's. Nonfarm employment in rural America grew slightly faster, overall, than in metropolitan areas from 1960 to 1970. Employment gains in manufacturing and contract construction in some rural areas were the principal contributors to this trend. The rural areas in which gains in nonfarm employment were greatest coincided strikingly with those areas with growth.

Income

Level of income is, of course, an important component of wellbeing everywhere. On this factor, rural America suffers

in comparison with metropolitan areas, although there was improvement between 1959 and 1968 in reducing the relative difference. Median family income (in 1968 dollars) in metropolitan areas in 1968 was $9,411, compared with $7,531 in 1959; in non-metropolitan areas, the median was $7,342 in 1968, up from $5,288 in 1959. The increase outside of metropolitan areas between these two dates was 39 percent, while in metropolitan areas it was 25 percent.

Community Assets

Measurement of what is called the "quality of life" is difficult because of lack of quantitative data and the presence of intangible factors. People want jobs and an adequate income to support an acceptable standard of living. But they also require other things including a good education for their children; accessible, quality medical care; adequate housing at a price they can afford; and other community services such as police and fire protection, clean water supply, sewage disposal, transportation facilities, and recreational and cultural opportunities. In many rural areas of the United States, these services and facilities are inadequate; in some places virtually non-existent in whole or in part. In sparsely settled areas and those

declining in population, the shrinking tax base makes the delivery of such services increasingly costly and inefficient.

Education

Universal public education has made one measure of rural-non-rural differences insignificant, namely educational attainment as indicated by median years of school completed by persons 25 to 29 years old. Metropolitan and rural areas are virtually the same at 12 plus years. For the Negro population of this age group in rural areas, however, attainment drops to 10.9 years. The percentage of high school graduates in metropolitan areas is higher (78 percent) than in rural areas (69 percent) in 1969. Metropolitan areas also show a higher percentage of college graduates, 18 percent, as compared with 12 percent in rural areas.

A crucial problem that parts of rural America face in supporting a modern high school is an inadequate population base, especially in areas of sparse or declining population. Determination of the number of people necessary for a good high school cannot be arbitrarily stated, but estimates have been made by educators and others as to approximately the desirable population size.

Many small towns and their hinterlands in rural areas cannot muster a population base of sufficient size to be competitive with larger places in terms of teachers' salaries, library and laboratory facilities, and the specialized equipment of today's high schools.

Health

In addition to good schools, people look for accessibility to health care in choosing where they want to live. Rural areas offer the services of about as many practitioners as do metropolitan areas, but, because of distances, they are less accessible to rural people than these physicians are to urban people. Rural areas have fewer specialized medical personnel per 100,000 population than do urban areas, including hospital-based physicians, nurses, and pharmacists. They also have fewer dentists. The number of hospital beds located in rural areas appears adequate, but many of the hospitals in rural areas are more utilized by urban than by rural people, and others are in need of modernization and more sophisticated equipment. Where income is low and population sparse, non-metro communities find it difficult to acquire access to medical specialists and modern hospital facilities.

Housing

A prime asset in any community is adequate housing for the residents. For a number of reasons, this attribute is more often found in metropolitan than in rural areas. While there has been improvement in the rural housing situation generally since 1960, the proportion of substandard units (dilapidated or lacking a basic plumbing item) continues to be higher in rural than in urban areas. The number of substandard rural housing units was reduced from one-third to one-fifth from 1960 to 1968. Obstacles to greater improvement in the quality of rural housing, as opposed to that in metropolitan areas, include: lower income levels, less availability of credit for long-term mortgage financing, low density of construction activity, and usually higher costs for debt service. Although housing starts since 1959 have been greater than the formation of new households, much remains to be done in the housing field in all areas.

Electricity and Telephone Services

One of the more valuable amenities in the United States has been brought about by the advance of electrification and

electronics. Refrigeration and other household appliances added immensely to the standards of living for rural people. The most remote hamlet can be reached by telephone, and news is simultaneously received nearly everywhere by radio or television. Physical and social isolation of distant places in the countryside has been alleviated by electronic communication to an unprecedented degree. Metropolita housewives fare slightly better than rural in possession of telephones, 85 percent compared with 73 percent in 1965. Additionally, the quality of service is better in metropolitan areas. Many rural households still have more than 4-party service. But radio and/or television are found in about 95 percent of all households regardless of residence. As a result of the programs of the Rural Electrification Administration over the years, over 98 percent of the Nation's farms are now served by electricity.

The Future of Rural America

What, then, can we say about the promise and future of rural America? What has contributed to the revitalization of some areas and not to others? There is no single answer. As mentioned above, population and nonfarm employment growth appear to go together in many places. Factors which may be

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credited with rebuilding parts of rural America are associated with improvements in communication and transportation, including the interstate highway system; lower land and development costs outside of cities; supplies of low-cost labor with adequate skills; the freedom to locate many industries away from natural resource supplies, rivers, and railroads; and the preference of many people for the stability and slower pace of small towns and cities.

There appears to be considerable promise in undergirding non-metropolitan America for renewed vigor and overall development for achieving more balanced National growth and for improving environmental quality. The main thrust of national economic development continues to be associated with expansion in major population centers of the Nation. This tide can be diverted toward rural America, but not easily.

PROGRAM AVAILABILITY IN RURAL AREAS

The selected programs for inclusion in this report are those for the following services: telephone, electrical, water, sewer, medical, educational, manpower, housing, small-business assistance, law enforcement assistance, food assistance, and income maintenance (excluding Social Security).

The major areas of Federal programs which are not included are: defense, foreign assistance, agriculture, natural resource, regulatory, transportation, recreation, and research. Some of these areas were omitted because they either are covered in the other reports required by Title IX, or, such as defense and foreign assistance, were not germane. Other areas, such as agriculture and natural resource programs were not included because their distribution is determined more by geography than by population. The emphasis in this report is upon services available to people instead of areas. Transportation and recreation programs were not included because the users of the facilities are not necessarily those living closest to them. Although the list of programs selected is comprehensive, it is not all inclusive. Programs not included on the list may provide significant Government services to rural residents. Thus, the absence of a program from the list should not be taken as an adverse reflection upon its contribution to rural development.

Selected examples of successful efforts to expand the availability of Federal programs to rural people, taken from statements by agencies, are as follows:

--USDA rural housing loans in FY 1970 increased 50 percent over the 1969 level for a total of $663 million in non-SMSA's. Projected level for FY 1971 will be over three times the 1969 level.

--Food stamp program began operation in 230 non-metropolitan project areas during FY 1970 in rural areas. An additional 228 rural counties were scheduled for operation during FY 1971.

--Non-metropolitan area planning grants for HUD increased from the $1.2 million provided for 57 districts in 1969, to $2.7 million for 122 districts in 1970; $5.0 million is planned for 150 districts in 1971.

--Sixty percent of HUD public facility loans during FY 1970 were approved for projects in non-metropolitan communities.

--The Employment Service established 21 smaller community program offices during FY 1970 which operated in 19 States serving an average of three rural counties in an effort to bring more effective employment services to rural areas.

--OEO made legal services grants of over $6.5 million during FY 1970 under a growing legal aid services program for non-metropolitan areas.

--Neighborhood health services are receiving increasing attention in rural areas. By April 1970, 14 projects were under way testing differential comprehensive health care system models in non-metropolitan areas. Federal outlays during FY 1970 for neighborhood health centers in predominately non-metropolitan areas totaled $8.2 million.

--Of the 65 public library construction projects approved during FY 1970, 37 were in areas of less than 25,000 population.

--Of the 40 non-commercial educational and radio stations which received Federal grants totaling $5.4 million during FY 1970, more than half were awarded to stations in non-metropolitan areas.

--About three-fourths of the $61 million in loans and grant outlays provided under programs of the Economic Development Administration during the first half of FY 1970 were utilized in non-metropolitan areas.

--About half of the Federally administered projects under the Vocational Education--Innovation Program were focused on young people in non-metropolitan areas.

--Of the 78 current Teacher Corps projects, 35 percent assist school districts in non-metropolitan areas including Appalachia, the Ozarks, migrant areas in several regions, and Indian populations in six States.

--Higher education--work-study and cooperative education grants for institutions in rural areas increased by about 20 percent in FY 1970.

--About three-fourths of Appalachian demonstration health project grants were utilized in non-metropolitan areas during FY 1970.

--Of the total of $233 million in hospital construction grants under the Hill-Burton program for FY 1970, about 47 percent were utilized in non-metropolitan areas.

--Of the 764 full-year programs under Project Head Start approximately 40 percent are rural.

--Under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children Program special emphasis has been given to recruit staff for rural areas. In the southern States, about 50 percent of these programs serve a predominately rural population.

--Rural electrification and telephone service has been given a boost by actions of this administration in support of creation of a new private electrification bank (National Rural Utilities Cooperative Finance Cooperation), and its proposal for creation of a mixed ownership telephone bank. (This proposal was approved by the Senate during the last session of the Congress.) The former will provide supplemental

financing to electrification borrowers of about $50 million during FY 1972. The telephone bank would provide added loans of about $94 million during 1972.

Despite the progress made in extending the services of Federal programs to rural people, much remains to be done in improving this outreach, especially for some of the manpower, education, health and other human resource programs. Such efforts are underway; for example, there has been increased effort in the Department of Labor in the past year to extend manpower and other services to rural residents. Two programs in particular, Operation Mainstream and the Smaller Communities Program appear to have provided rural outreach.

The data in the attached tables reveal that rural areas are receiving about the same proportion of program outlays, overall, as their share of national population. They receive more than their proportionate share of outlays of selected programs of USDA, USDC and SBA, but less overall of health, education, labor, HUD, Interior, Justice and OEO program outlays. These results vary widely across States.

Major increases in Federal outlays in fiscal year 1970, as compared with fiscal year 1969, occurred in non-SMSA areas for most of the selected programs, (Table 2.) These increases

were especially significant in the case of rural housing, manpower development and training programs of HEW, construction grants for waste treatment by the Department of Interior, and most OEO programs.

The purpose of the SMSA-non-SMSA breakdown of the data is to compare program outlays with population distribution. Such comparisons, however, require careful interpretation. The distribution of any given Federal program may not be directly proportional to the population for a number of reasons. First, the intended beneficiaries of the program may not be uniformly distributed geographically. Some beneficiaries may be more costly to serve than others and, therefore, the funds may not be distributed uniformly even though the benefits deriving from them may be so distributed. Also, the cost of delivery to some people, due to isolation or other causes, may be prohibitive. Some programs have statutory limitations which restrict them to certain geographical areas or sizes of cities. Additionally, the reported point or county of delivery of Federal funds may not be the ultimate destination of the financial assistance. Despite these limitations, the data do indicate, generally, availability of Federal program services to rural people.

This report highlights some of the Federal program improvements that have been and will be made in non-metropolitan areas. It also indicates that there are certain difficulties which remain to be overcome in attaining the desired levels of economic and social development in non-metropolitan areas. While final attainment of these development objectives will not be an easy task, it is a task on which major strides forward have been made, and to which this Administration is firmly committed. With dedication and perseverance by all levels of Government, these objectives can and will be attained.

APPENDIX: SOURCE AND NATURE OF INFORMATION

Information on the Federal outlays in rural America of about 160 Federal programs provides the basis for this report. It was decided to utilize available data in the Federal Information Exchange System for this first report. This system reports on a twice-a-year basis the outlays for each State and county for over one thousand Federal programs. These data are supplied by the Agencies to the Office of Economic Opportunity which has responsibility for the preparation of the Federal Outlays report. These outlay data are subject to a number of limitations as described below. Nevertheless, they represent the best comprehensive set of data on a geographical basis for detailed Federal program outlays.

Although output measures would provide a more meaningful basis by which to judge the impact of Federal programs, they are not currently available on a systematic and comprehensive basis for the full range of Federal programs. Thus, levels of program inputs, i.e., outlays were used for this initial report.

The information reported in this study pertains only to that portion of Government-assisted services provided

directly through Federal programs. It does not include that portion of programs which are supported by state and local Governments, nor does it include the matching contribution of State and local units under the various Federal programs. Thus, the measures in this initial report do not measure the total availability of Government-assisted services, but only that share provided through Federal programs.

Data for the complete fiscal year were not available in the Federal Information Exchange System for all the programs selected at the time of preparation of this report. Agencies with only the first half of fiscal year 1970 data include the Department of Labor, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice and the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

For the purpose of this report the definition of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA) and non-SMSA's were used to class the counties into urban and rural groups. A Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area contains at least one central city with 50,000 population or more. It includes the county in which this central city is located and adjacent counties that are found to be metropolitan in character and economically and socially integrated with the

county of the central city. The classification of SMSA-non-SMSA differs significantly from the urban and rural census concepts which define urban-rural as all persons living in places of 2,500 population or less, or in open country.

The SMSA-non-SMSA definition was used instead of the traditional census urban-rural concept because

-- the SMSA definitions take into account the character of the entire area and the relation to the central city, whereas, the urban-rural definition is based largely on the size of the place;

-- more current and comprehensive data are available on the SMSA-non-SMSA basis.

Thus, throughout this text the SMSA-non-SMSA definition is used. However, the terms, "non-SMSA", "non-metropolitan" and "rural" are used interchangeably.

Table 1.--Advance Estimates of Population by State and Area, 1970

State	Total	SMSA	Non-SMSA	Percent Non-SMSA of Total
Alabama	$ 3,444,165	$ 1,801,095	$ 1,643,070	47.7
Alaska	300,382	---	300,382	100.0
Arizona	1,770,900	1,319,189	451,711	25.5
Arkansas	1,923,295	595,030	1,328,265	69.1
California	19,953,134	18,100,615	1,852,519	9.3
Colorado	2,207,259	1,581,739	625,520	28.3
Connecticut	3,031,709	2,584,847	446,862	14.7
Delaware	548,104	385,856	162,248	29.6
Dist. of Col.	756,510	756,510	---	0.0
Florida	6,789,443	4,552,229	2,237,214	33.0
Georgia	4,589,575	2,254,417	2,335,158	50.9
Hawaii	768,561	629,176	139,385	18.1
Idaho	712,567	112,230	600,337	84.2
Illinois	11,113,976	8,903,065	2,210,911	19.9
Indiana	5,193,669	3,213,598	1,980,071	38.1
Iowa	2,824,376	1,005,569	1,818,807	64.4
Kansas	2,246,578	949,181	1,297,397	57.7
Kentucky	3,218,706	1,208,538	2,010,168	62.5
Louisiana	3,641,306	1,996,197	1,645,109	45.2
Maine	992,048	283,807	708,241	71.4
Maryland	3,922,399	3,307,337	615,062	15.7
Massachusetts	5,689,170	5,523,413	165,757	2.9
Michigan	8,875,083	6,806,151	2,068,932	23.3
Minnesota	3,804,971	2,080,925	1,724,046	45.3
Mississippi	2,216,912	393,488	1,823,424	82.3
Missouri	4,676,501	2,916,160	1,760,341	37.6
Montana	694,409	169,171	525,238	75.6
Nebraska	1,483,493	634,260	849,233	57.2
Nevada	488,738	394,356	94,382	19.3
New Hampshire	737,681	223,941	513,740	69.6
New Jersey	7,168,164	6,219,636	948,528	13.2
New Mexico	1,016,000	315,774	700,226	68.9
New York	18,190,740	15,726,064	2,464,676	13.5
North Carolina	5,082,059	1,896,423	3,185,636	62.7
North Dakota	617,761	73,653	544,108	88.1
Ohio	10,652,017	8,272,512	2,379,505	22.3
Oklahoma	2,559,229	1,281,485	1,277,744	49.9
Oregon	2,091,385	1,280,691	810,694	38.8
Pennsylvania	11,793,909	9,365,552	2,428,357	20.6
Rhode Island	946,725	768,580	178,145	18.8
South Carolina	2,590,516	1,017,254	1,573,262	60.7
South Dakota	665,507	95,209	570,298	85.7
Tennessee	3,923,561	1,917,569	2,005,992	51.1
Texas	11,196,730	8,176,480	3,020,250	27.0
Utah	1,059,273	821,689	237,584	22.4
Vermont	444,330	---	444,330	100.0
Virginia	4,648,494	2,717,225	1,931,269	41.5
Washington	3,409,169	2,248,837	1,160,332	34.0
West Virginia	1,744,237	545,243	1,198,994	68.7
Wisconsin	4,417,731	2,185,616	2,232,115	50.5
Wyoming	332,416	---	332,416	100.0
TOTAL:	203,165,573	139,607,582	63,557,991	31.3

Table 2.--Summary of Selected Program Outlays, By Department or Agency and By Function, FY 1970, With Some Comparisons With FY 1969

Department or Agency and Function	Total Outlays 1/	Percent Non-SMSA of Total	Percent Change in Total Outlays, Non-SMSA Areas, FY 1969 to FY 1970
Department of Agriculture	$ 2,598,625,552	67.9	+18.7
Housing	780,660,623	85.0	+56.2
Water & Sewer Loans & Grants	187,056,850	83.5	- 1.2
Electricity & Telephone	468,538,268	87.7	- 1.5
Resource Conservation & Development	10,472,000	80.7	+45.5
Food Assistance	1,152,897,811	45.1	+ 9.1
Department of Commerce 2/ (Area & Regional Dev.)	$ 60,685,882	76.1	4/
Department of Health, Educ. & Welfare	$ 12,633,951,326	29.3	4/
Manpower Dev. & Training	154,695,620	9.2	+50.8
Adult Basic Education	48,982,387	10.1	+12.2
Vocational Education	362,905,124	10.3	4/
Elemen. & Second. Educ.	1,306,032,629	17.9	+13.4
Educ. of Handicapped	61,481,365	16.6	4/
Higher Education	783,057,435	18.7	-44.9
Head Start & Follow Thru.	397,749,605	37.6	+ 9.6
Health	891,356,875	23.8	- 3.4
Rehabilitation	448,717,312	45.7	4/
Commmunity & Social Serv.	1,063,967,423	22.8	4/
Inc. Maint. & Wel.3/	7,115,007,551	33.1	4/
Dept. of Housing & Urban Development 2/	$ 5,295,740,555	14.5	4/
Housing	4,786,819,000	13.4	4/
Urban & Community Dev.	508,921,555	24.4	4/
Dept. of Interior	511,524,398	11.5	+66.9
Water Supply & Water Pollution Control	92,207,011	20.3	-10.0
Construction Grants for Waste Treatment	419,317,387	9.6	+174.0

Table 2 (cont.)--Summary of Selected Program Outlays, By Department or Agency and By Function, FY 1970, With Some Comparisons With FY 1969

Department or Agency and Function	Total Outlays 1/	Percent of Non-SMSA of Total	Percent Change in Total Outlays, Non-SMSA Areas, FY 1969 to FY 1970
Department of Justice..... (Grants for Law Enforcement Assistance)	$ 11,405,214	16.1	4/
Department of Labor..... (Manpower Training & Employment Serv.)	$ 578,734,233	22.8	4/
Office of Economic Opportunity.....	$ 686,200,055	25.3	+14.5
Community Action.....	530,000,237	28.6	+15.5
Legal Service.....	53,639,281	12.1	+21.9
Neighborhood Health Center	72,631,402	11.3	-10.6
VISTA.....	29,929,135	23.9	+24.1
Small Business Admin. ..... (Loans & Financial Serv.)	$ 644,706,975	39.4	- 3.8
All Departments and Agencies Totals 3/	$23,022,574,190	32.1	4/

1/ Amounts shown are the most appropriate financial measure of Federal activity, i.e., outlays, new commitments, guarantees, obligations, etc.

2/ First half of FY 1970 only.

3/ Excludes Social Security trust funds for medical insurance and OASI.

4/ Data on outlays for fiscal year 1969 and fiscal year 1970 were not comparable.

Table 3.--Department of Agriculture Outlays for Selected Programs By State and Area for Fiscal Year 1970

State	Total	SMSA	Non-SMSA	Percent Non-SMSA of Total
Alabama	$ 85,867,888	$26,946,735	$ 58,921,153	68.6
Alaska	31,363,453	--	31,363,453	100.0
Arizona	27,010,989	12,929,764	14,081,225	52.1
Arkansas	89,799,546	15,718,242	74,081,304	82.5
California	121,106,250	93,951,431	27,154,819	22.4
Colorado	50,638,994	13,698,999	36,939,995	72.9
Connecticut	13,363,835	11,894,297	1,469,538	11.0
Delaware	6,126,600	1,238,819	4,887,781	79.8
Dist. of Col.	7,326,180	7,326,180	--	0.0
Florida	53,865,124	20,090,672	33,774,452	62.7
Georgia	85,903,104	14,652,270	71,250,834	82.9
Hawaii	9,554,041	4,482,140	5,071,901	53.1
Idaho	22,137,067	1,352,430	20,784,637	93.9
Illinois	61,173,667	30,586,167	30,587,500	50.0
Indiana	46,727,096	17,584,566	29,142,530	62.4
Iowa	54,396,886	7,763,386	46,633,500	85.7
Kansas	32,681,416	6,014,505	26,666,911	81.3
Kentucky	91,835,419	4,950,070	86,885,349	94.6
Louisiana	77,593,177	23,456,207	54,136,970	69.8
Maine	20,746,891	3,455,580	17,291,311	83.3
Maryland	32,115,505	14,652,036	17,463,469	54.4
Massachusetts	61,992,984	61,370,172	662,812	1.0
Michigan	53,083,919	24,529,192	28,554,727	53.8
Minnesota	42,212,177	8,924,485	33,287,692	78.9
Mississippi	123,018,989	5,519,653	117,499,336	95.5
Missouri	77,318,629	18,929,652	58,388,977	75.5
Montana	31,577,287	1,812,067	29,765,220	94.3
Nebraska	24,596,295	2,326,280	22,270,015	90.5
Nevada	18,684,1414	2,109,956	16,574,185	88.7
New Hampshire	8,631,528	2,689,003	5,942,525	68.8
New Jersey	33,804,585	19,891,260	13,913,325	41.2
New Mexico	23,062,127	4,636,782	18,425,345	79.9
New York	78,641,292	52,325,276	23,316,016	33.5
North Carolina	116,648,112	20,699,176	95,948,936	82.3
North Dakota	27,146,676	917,644	26,229,032	96.6
Ohio	62,274,908	37,286,246	24,988,662	40.1
Oklahoma	90,715,980	26,590,112	64,125,868	70.7
Oregon	29,891,372	13,271,489	16,619,883	55.6
Pennsylvania	65,344,786	34,597,723	30,747,063	47.1
Rhode Island	3,620,367	3,620,367	--	0.0
South Carolina	116,459,553	24,535,578	91,923,975	78.9
South Dakota	28,825,522	935,170	27,890,352	96.8
Tennessee	82,694,236	18,453,567	64,240,669	77.7
Texas	151,230,237	59,862,997	91,367,240	60.4
Utah	18,342,443	8,167,281	10,175,162	55.5
Vermont	11,656,375	--	11,656,375	100.0
Virginia	53,421,071	12,404,057	41,017,014	76.8
Washington	50,159,081	23,616,293	26,542,788	52.9
West Virginia	38,556,353	7,665,941	30,890,412	80.1
Wisconsin	47,527,453	9,008,965	38,518,488	81.0
Wyoming	8,649,799	--	8,649,799	100.0

Table 4.--Department of Commerce Outlays for Selected Programs
By State and Area First Half FY 1970

State	Total	SMSA	Non-SMSA	Percent Non-SMSA of Total
Alabama	$4,704,000	$ 5,000	$4,699,000	99.9
Alaska	2,000,000	--	2,000,000	100.0
Arizona	106,225	106,225	--	0.0
Arkansas	3,486,350	322,000	3,164,350	90.8
California	2,515,358	1,248,906	1,266,452	50.3
Colorado	1,823,500	747,500	1,076,000	59.0
Connecticut	2,789,050	2,789,050	--	0.0
Delaware				
Dist. of Col.	467,968	467,968	--	0.0
Florida	213,267	168,767	44,500	20.9
Georgia	1,937,000	--	1,937,000	100.0
Hawaii				
Idaho	750,000	--	750,000	100.0
Illinois	628,750	12,250	616,500	98.1
Indiana				
Iowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky	1,011,500	--	1,011,500	100.0
Louisiana	338,324	98,324	240,000	70.9
Maine	571,500	--	571,500	100.0
Maryland	92,500	--	92,500	100.0
Massachusetts	607,985	607,985	--	0.0
Michigan	1,065,030	1,918	1,063,112	99.8
Minnesota	1,262,258	--	1,262,258	100.0
Mississippi	6,307,750	495,000	5,812,750	92.2
Missouri	2,268,785	90,000	2,178,785	96.0
Montana	165,030	--	165,030	100.0
Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire	50,700	--	50,700	100.0
New Jersey	291,460	291,460	--	0.0
New Mexico	1,217,319	--	1,217,319	100.0
New York	1,175,743	463,243	712,500	60.6
North Carolina	1,075,500	--	1,075,500	100.0
North Dakota	2,636,551	120,551	2,516,000	95.4
Ohio	3,164,490	357,600	2,806,890	88.7
Oklahoma	3,144,760	1,207,160	1,937,600	61.6
Oregon	212,500	--	212,500	100.0
Pennsylvania	3,178,892	2,493,842	685,050	21.5
Rhode Island	1,799,000	1,799,000	--	0.0
South Carolina	882,950	--	882,950	100.0
South Dakota	63,200	--	63,200	100.0
Tennessee	856,300	--	856,300	100.0
Texas	2,763,617	371,387	2,392,230	86.6
Utah	183,000	--	183,000	100.0
Vermont				
Virginia	289,000	--	289,000	100.0
Washington	1,051,000	--	1,051,000	100.0
West Virginia	1,226,800	49,800	1,177,000	95.9
Wisconsin	311,000	179,000	132,000	42.4
Wyoming				

Table 5.--Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Outlays for Selected Programs by State and Area, FY 1970

State	Total	SMSA	Non-SMSA	Percent Non-SMSA of Total
Alabama	$ 251,583,919	$ 118,610,995	$132,972,924	52.8
Alaska	29,701,008	---	29,701,008	100.0
Arizona	97,715,281	65,116,439	32,598,842	33.3
Arkansas	125,845,933	42,700,941	83,144,992	66.0
California	1,981,881,863	1,724,301,549	257,580,314	12.9
Colorado	144,196,098	94,310,062	49,886,036	34.5
Connecticut	151,545,557	146,639,425	4,906,132	3.2
Delaware	239,983,800	11,518,768	12,465,032	51.9
Dist. of Col.	311,419,291	311,419,291	---	--
Florida	226,900,824	175,179,916	91,720,908	34.3
Georgia	295,585,410	135,436,941	160,148,469	54.1
Hawaii	47,336,972	40,445,478	6,891,494	14.5
Idaho	36,917,593	11,189,085	25,728,508	69.6
Illinois	562,701,211	453,319,897	109,381,314	19.4
Indiana	126,489,576	86,203,852	40,285,724	31.8
Iowa	108,041,973	47,795,244	60,246,729	55.7
Kansas	113,961,127	49,885,791	64,075,336	56.2
Kentucky	205,418,337	41,493,633	163,924,704	79.8
Louisiana	266,655,728	136,340,661	130,315,067	48.8
Maine	66,724,538	15,458,005	51,266,533	76.8
Maryland	200,709,713	168,283,088	32,426,625	16.1
Massachusetts	397,237,038	387,877,860	9,359,178	2.3
Michigan	398,612,113	294,686,280	103,925,833	26.0
Minnesota	202,722,097	114,137,296	88,584,801	43.6
Mississippi	177,515,973	44,690,394	132,825,579	74.8
Missouri	252,731,739	101,366,943	151,364,796	59.8
Montana	42,313,718	7,269,778	35,043,940	82.8
Nebraska	67,943,037	35,775,592	32,167,445	47.3
Nevada	22,018,899	13,831,213	8,187,686	37.1
New Hampshire	22,879,655	14,258,666	8,620,989	37.6
New Jersey	262,204,408	217,769,110	44,435,298	16.9
New Mexico	76,585,872	18,576,622	58,009,250	75.7
New York	1,386,458,344	1,263,174,685	123,283,659	8.8
North Carolina	242,391,061	107,974,425	134,416,636	55.4
North Dakota	38,190,214	2,909,033	35,281,181	92.3
Ohio	412,361,636	322,774,997	89,586,639	21.7
Oklahoma	180,739,646	75,044,566	105,695,090	58.4
Oregon	103,775,363	70,213,389	33,561,974	32.3
Pennsylvania	628,110,547	503,037,982	125,072,565	19.9
Rhode Island	67,307,303	67,307,303	---	--
South Carolina	124,827,469	52,019,061	72,808,408	58.3
South Dakota	42,632,621	3,598,183	39,034,438	91.5
Tennessee	213,127,873	110,275,234	102,852,639	48.2
Texas	602,222,423	392,792,668	209,429,755	34.7
Utah	66,625,081	49,951,175	16,674,906	25.0
Vermont	34,530,231	---	34,530,231	100.0
Virginia	209,766,511	130,373,552	79,392,959	37.8
Washington	189,177,830	103,911,756	85,266,074	45.0
West Virginia	104,394,079	34,619,421	69,774,658	66.8
Wisconsin	213,358,933	102,988,687	110,370,246	51.7
Wyoming	15,841,675	---	15,841,675	100.0

Table 6.--Department of Housing and Urban Development Outlays for Selected Programs, By State and Area, First Half FY 1970

State	Total	SMSA	Non-SMSA	Percent Non-SMSA of Total
Alabama	$ 58,817,149	$ 35,835,696	$22,981,453	39.1
Alaska	23,843,508	---	23,843,508	100.0
Arizona	120,276,686	110,672,082	9,604,604	8.0
Arkansas	28,087,167	15,266,435	12,820,732	45.6
California	687,661,653	649,265,959	38,395,694	5.6
Colorado	63,251,158	60,257,857	2,993,301	4.7
Connecticut	60,117,149	59,922,149	195,000	0.3
Delaware	19,471,000	17,918,000	1,553,000	8.0
Dist. of Col.	39,663,247	39,663,247	---	--
Florida	227,467,151	186,326,776	41,140,375	18.1
Georgia	110,963,591	85,723,526	25,240,065	22.7
Hawaii	19,210,413	---	19,210,413	100.0
Idaho	20,570,024	12,930,024	7,640,000	37.1
Illinois	265,217,443	248,811,534	16,405,909	6.2
Indiana	137,843,111	113,119,111	24,724,000	17.9
Iowa	38,468,518	27,488,518	10,980,000	28.5
Kansas	36,565,062	27,639,752	8,925,310	24.4
Kentucky	56,405,510	42,883,077	13,522,433	24.0
Louisiana	71,715,000	58,289,000	13,426,000	18.7
Maine	15,089,362	8,702,162	6,387,200	42.3
Maryland	95,338,083	86,320,212	9,017,871	9.5
Massachusetts	134,965,200	134,001,224	962,976	0.7
Michigan	483,196,922	458,022,235	25,174,687	5.2
Minnesota	103,604,921	89,898,674	13,706,247	13.2
Mississippi	47,192,198	7,833,000	39,359,198	83.4
Missouri	109,255,317	98,498,198	10,757,119	9.8
Montana	14,692,854	5,072,000	9,620,854	65.5
Nebraska	29,573,000	24,203,000	5,370,000	18.2
Nevada	28,799,861	27,436,861	1,363,000	4.7
New Hampshire	13,467,514	9,288,447	4,179,067	31.0
New Jersey	194,174,873	151,832,552	42,342,321	21.8
New Mexico	23,262,558	12,140,000	11,122,558	47.8
New York	392,981,171	358,420,925	34,560,246	8.8
North Carolina	66,211,779	48,137,645	18,074,134	27.3
North Dakota	8,216,000	1,886,000	6,330,000	77.0
Ohio	226,792,981	210,843,676	15,949,305	7.0
Oklahoma	60,361,152	39,770,736	20,590,416	34.1
Oregon	42,477,285	32,707,285	9,770,000	23.0
Pennsylvania	208,094,577	194,244,929	13,849,648	6.7
Rhode Island	12,911,448	12,911,448	---.	--
South Carolina	53,533,846	29,635,000	23,898,846	44.6
South Dakota	14,546,494	4,058,000	10,488,494	72.1
Tennessee	87,799,877	66,518,930	21,280,947	2.4
Texas	334,914,059	305,883,265	29,030,794	8.7
Utah	22,229,000	20,298,000	1,931,000	8.7
Vermont	11,708,195	---	11,708,195	100.0
Virginia	107,792,171	87,828,924	19,963,247	18.5
Washington	211,891,087	176,400,524	35,490,563	16.7
West Virginia	21,628,230	15,287,236	6,340,994	29.3
Wisconsin	28,891,000	20,706,000	8,185,000	28.3
Wyoming	4,514,000	---	4,514,000	100.0

Table 7.--Department of Interior Outlays for Selected Programs
By State and Area FY 1970

State	Total	SMSA	Non-SMSA	Percent Non-SMSA of Total
Alabama	$ 2,633,589	$ 2,633,589	$ ---	0.0
Alaska	2,189,630	---	2,189,630	100.0
Arizona	1,573,676	1,573,676	---	0.0
Arkansas	1,929,480	1,929,480	---	0.0
California	32,453,363	32,153,863	299,500	0.9
Colorado	3,726,096	3,491,549	234,547	6.3
Connecticut	4,204,272	4,204,272	---	0.0
Delaware	233,001	147,801	85,200	36.6
Dist. of Col.	14,050,907	14,050,907	---	0.0
Florida	14,311,990	14,003,167	308,823	2.2
Georgia	16,008,094	14,182,052	1,826,042	11.4
Hawaii	406,516	406,516	---	0.0
Idaho	1,694,594	1,648,394	46,200	2.7
Illinois	43,823,970	43,661,746	162,224	0.4
Indiana	13,976,975	13,932,623	44,352	0.3
Iowa	3,543,003	3,207,439	335,564	9.5
Kansas	1,614,184	1,561,927	52,257	3.2
Kentucky	1,701,454	1,532,454	169,000	9.9
Louisiana	3,275,726	3,237,650	38,076	1.2
Maine	1,750,399	46,433	1,703,966	97.3
Maryland	15,182,758	15,054,056	128,702	0.8
Massachusetts	18,429,801	18,081,719	348,082	1.9
Michigan	11,299,284	10,820,969	478,315	4.2
Minnesota	15,680,466	15,573,254	107,212	0.7
Mississippi	5,699,584	5,664,471	35,113	0.6
Missouri	13,382,528	877,907	12,504,621	93.4
Montana	649,774	445,168	204,606	31.4
Nebraska	2,529,334	2,487,536	41,798	1.6
Nevada	2,405,802	2,381,502	24,300	1.0
New Hampshire	3,704,685	3,548,260	156,425	4.2
New Jersey	26,364,585	24,491,097	1,873,488	7.1
New Mexico	2,459,795	---	2,459,795	100.0
New York	59,137,648	58,916,750	220,898	0.4
North Carolina	5,436,653	5,298,516	138,137	2.5
North Dakota	804,915	228,513	576,402	71.6
Ohio	18,589,588	18,502,472	87,116	0.5
Oklahoma	3,458,492	1,724,394	1,734,098	50.1
Oregon	12,219,200	10,178,453	2,040,747	16.7
Pennsylvania	33,209,505	32,834,583	374,922	1.1
Rhode Island	3,279,582	3,279,582	---	0.0
South Carolina	9,634,125	9,634,125	---	0.0
South Dakota	403,990	---	403,990	100.0
Tennessee	15,248,211	15,248,211	---	0.0
Texas	15,268,287	14,225,064	1,043,223	6.8
Utah	1,217,990	924,119	293,871	24.1
Vermont	3,377,855	---	3,377,855	100.0
Virginia	10,611,680	916,297	9,695,383	91.4
Washington	12,967,656	280,591	12,687,065	97.8
West Virginia	1,899,530	1,636,052	263,478	13.9
Wisconsin	21,647,875	21,647,875	---	0.0
Wyoming	222,301	---	222,301	100.0

Table 8.--Department of Justice Grants for Law Enforcement Assistance
By State and Area for First Half Fiscal Year 1970

State	Total	SMSA	Non-SMSA	Percent Non-SMSA of Total
Alabama	$ 71,600	$ 43,100	$ 28,500	39.8
Alaska	39,200	---	39,200	100.0
Arizona	158,700	143,600	15,100	9.5
Arkansas	2,100	---	2,100	100.0
California	1,179,143	1,112,443	66,700	5.7
Colorado	201,467	167,867	33,600	16.7
Connecticut	255,300	253,800	1,500	0.6
Delaware	67,600	40,800	26,800	39.6
Dist. of Col.	1,772,250	1,772,250	---	0.0
Florida	243,900	178,800	65,100	26.7
Georgia	270,425	152,625	117,800	43.6
Hawaii	1,700	---	1,700	100.0
Idaho	90,100	52,500	37,600	41.7
Illinois	367,292	333,492	33,800	9.2
Indiana	128,900	28,900	100,000	77.6
Iowa	205,618	180,418	25,200	12.3
Kansas	124,500	78,100	46,400	37.3
Kentucky	99,400	17,800	81,600	82.1
Louisiana	211,100	209,400	1,700	0.8
Maine	75,800	---	75,800	100.0
Maryland	268,949	243,049	25,900	9.6
Massachusetts	409,123	409,123	---	0.0
Michigan	714,916	691,116	23,800	3.3
Minnesota	186,400	171,700	14,700	7.9
Mississippi	130,300	69,700	60,600	46.5
Missouri	95,800	54,900	40,900	42.7
Montana	69,000	9,700	59,300	85.9
Nebraska	38,200	35,400	2,800	7.3
Nevada	30,400	20,000	10,400	34.2
New Hampshire	12,700	10,300	2,400	18.9
New Jersey	473,900	447,700	26,200	5.5
New Mexico	114,100	26,600	87,500	76.7
New York	880,294	835,994	44,300	5.0
North Carolina	65,600	19,800	45,800	69.8
North Dakota	29,900	7,500	22,400	74.9
Ohio	209,100	203,900	5,200	2.5
Oklahoma	70,271	19,071	51,200	72.9
Oregon	228,900	146,800	82,100	35.9
Pennsylvania	387,494	344,294	43,200	11.1
Rhode Island	6,600	6,600	---	0.0
South Carolina	28,278	22,178	6,100	21.6
South Dakota	37,100	12,500	24,600	66.3
Tennessee	39,400	23,300	16,100	40.9
Texas	579,777	459,077	120,700	20.8
Utah	78,300	74,000	4,300	5.5
Vermont	48,000	---	48,000	100.0
Virginia	177,100	162,600	14,500	8.2
Washington	140,600	81,600	59,000	42.0
West Virginia	117,700	114,200	3,500	3.0
Wisconsin	117,300	86,200	31,100	26.5
Wyoming	53,617	---	53,617	100.0

Table 9.--Department of Labor Outlays for Selected Programs
By State and Area First Half FY 1970

State	Total	SMSA	Non-SMSA	Percent Non-SMSA of Total
Alabama	$10,474,367	$ 7,338,448	$3,135,919	29.9
Alaska	2,301,014	---	2,301,014	100.0
Arizona	6,433,145	4,776,224	1,656,921	25.8
Arkansas	6,068,910	3,595,811	2,473,099	40.8
California	82,921,655	79,384,532	3,537,123	4.3
Colorado	4,162,837	3,040,734	1,122,103	27.0
Connecticut	6,826,354	6,769,529	56,825	0.8
Delaware	859,427	447,902	411,525	47.9
Dist. of Col.	19,392,494	19,392,494	---	0.0
Florida	10,794,181	9,640,640	1,153,541	10.7
Georgia	11,414,178	8,202,581	3,211,597	28.1
Hawaii	2,435,675	---	2,435,675	100.0
Idaho	1,824,241	914,996	909,245	49.8
Illinois	26,598,084	21,813,991	4,784,093	18.0
Indiana	18,031,053	12,069,853	5,961,200	33.1
Iowa	3,090,809	1,798,446	1,292,363	41.8
Kansas	2,477,123	1,292,173	1,184,950	47.8
Kentucky	15,803,155	1,597,643	14,205,512	89.9
Louisiana	11,066,078	8,962,292	2,103,786	19.0
Maine	1,903,049	329,787	1,573,262	82.7
Maryland	5,938,944	4,941,917	997,027	16.8
Massachusetts	11,039,923	10,950,966	88,957	0.8
Michigan	16,108,908	14,426,226	1,682,682	10.4
Minnesota	10,540,881	6,197,553	4,343,328	41.2
Mississippi	7,201,840	2,283,473	4,918,367	68.3
Missouri	9,645,902	5,905,392	3,740,510	38.8
Montana	1,823,752	350,768	1,472,984	80.8
Nebraska	3,257,635	1,910,622	1,347,013	41.3
Nevada	1,370,859	674,708	696,151	50.8
New Hampshire	1,482,910	11,113,693	369,217	24.9
New Jersey	25,075,147	22,944,872	2,130,275	8.5
New Mexico	6,193,805	4,796,693	1,397,112	22.6
New York	47,553,401	44,405,103	3,148,298	6.6
North Carolina	9,181,999	5,375,149	3,806,850	41.4
North Dakota	1,594,220	174,433	1,419,787	89.1
Ohio	21,631,963	18,755,030	2,876,933	13.3
Oklahoma	10,435,188	3,618,824	6,816,364	65.3
Oregon	8,049,780	6,707,695	1,342,085	16.7
Pennsylvania	28,744,792	25,861,642	2,883,150	10.0
Rhode Island	2,927,130	2,927,130	---	0.0
South Carolina	8,308,437	3,502,102	4,806,335	57.8
South Dakota	2,224,219	170,517	2,053,702	92.3
Tennessee	11,908,165	8,103,361	3,804,804	32.0
Texas	37,301,044	30,501,624	6,799,420	18.2
Utah	7,038,449	6,541,709	496,740	7.1
Vermont	1,625,973	---	1,625,973	100.0
Virginia	9,684,470	7,300,576	2,383,894	24.6
Washington	8,265,592	3,896,402	4,369,190	52.9
West Virginia	7,936,689	5,962,182	1,974,507	24.9
Wisconsin	8,765,055	5,083,403	3,681,652	42.0
Wyoming	999,817	---	999,817	100.0

Table 10.--Office of Economic Opportunity Outlays for Selected Programs, By State and Area for FY 1970

State	Total	SMSA	Non-SMSA	Percent Non-SMSA of Total
Alabama	$ 12,115,560	$ 4,852,908	$ 7,262,652	59.9
Alaska	4,518,192	--	4,518,192	100.0
Arizona	14,939,799	4,536,481	10,403,318	69.6
Arkansas	8,870,717	3,959,391	4,911,326	55.4
California	66,672,910	61,103,803	5,569,107	8.4
Colorado	11,631,098	9,100,952	2,530,146	21.8
Connecticut	5,867,555	5,609,703	257,852	4.4
Delaware	557,606	494,155	63,451	11.4
Dist. of Col.	47,840,416	47,840,416	--	0.0
Florida	14,480,022	11,460,917	3,019,105	20.9
Georgia	20,047,572	14,102,334	5,945,238	29.7
Hawaii	2,706,984	1,694,546	1,012,438	37.4
Idaho	1,402,214	367,024	1,035,190	73.8
Illinois	33,347,624	31,679,492	1,668,132	5.0
Indiana	5,793,448	4,189,689	1,603,759	27.7
Iowa	6,376,172	2,773,412	3,602,760	56.5
Kansas	3,904,722	2,864,039	1,040,683	26.7
Kentucky	12,623,497	5,615,263	7,008,234	55.5
Louisiana	14,321,902	8,777,378	5,544,524	38.7
Maine	2,909,666	1,118,337	1,791,329	61.6
Maryland	10,051,559	8,421,826	1,629,733	16.2
Massachusetts	21,666,619	21,139,484	527,135	2.4
Michigan	19,476,425	15,237,239	4,239,186	21.8
Minnesota	9,354,984	5,652,018	3,702,966	39.6
Mississippi	11,505,855	2,694,810	8,811,045	76.6
Missouri	18,714,327	13,182,935	5,531,392	29.6
Montana	3,932,942	413,077	3,519,865	89.5
Nebraska	3,899,771	2,194,432	1,705,339	43.7
Nevada	1,633,786	1,386,528	247,258	15.1
New Hampshire	1,421,599	908,394	513,205	36.1
New Jersey	17,914,180	15,543,389	2,370,791	13.2
New Mexico	7,023,945	2,752,081	4,271,864	60.8
New York	74,333,280	70,881,894	3,451,386	4.6
North Carolina	16,382,778	8,285,827	8,096,951	49.4
North Dakota	2,297,748	108,572	2,189,176	95.3
Ohio	22,050,836	18,681,230	3,369,606	15.3
Oklahoma	11,415,689	6,135,460	5,280,229	46.3
Oregon	6,194,850	4,801,629	1,393,221	22.5
Pennsylvania	31,105,885	28,364,376	2,741,509	8.8
Rhode Island	2,998,515	2,998,515	--	0.0
South Carolina	10,329,027	5,092,271	5,236,756	50.7
South Dakota	3,301,656	69	3,301,587	100.0
Tennessee	13,533,415	8,059,605	5,473,810	40.4
Texas	28,843,603	22,732,411	6,111,192	21.2
Utah	3,543,353	2,916,857	626,496	17.7
Vermont	2,029,011	--	2,029,011	100.0
Virginia	9,929,651	5,695,788	4,233,863	42.6
Washington	9,505,441	5,520,108	3,985,333	41.9
West Virginia	8,178,475	1,879,694	6,298,781	77.0
Wisconsin	11,746,715	8,783,029	2,963,686	25.2
Wyoming	756,459	--	756,459	100.0

Table 11.--Small Business Administration Outlays for Selected Programs By State and Area for FY 1970

State	Total	SMSA	Non-SMSA	Percent Non-SMSA of Total
Alabama	$11,536,825	$ 5,695,555	$ 5,841,270	50.6
Alaska	8,778,772	---	8,778,772	100.0
Arizona	4,255,934	3,212,635	1,043,299	24.5
Arkansas	7,471,468	3,056,740	4,414,728	59.1
California	45,544,567	41,843,258	3,701,309	8.1
Colorado	24,138,472	14,230,077	9,908,395	41.0
Connecticut	8,078,227	7,927,927	150,300	1.9
Delaware	756,000	701,500	54,500	7.2
Dist. of Col.	5,522,315	5,522,315	---	0.0
Florida	20,395,650	10,759,650	9,636,000	47.2
Georgia	16,099,431	8,312,113	7,787,318	48.4
Hawaii	3,874,210	2,652,110	1,222,100	31.5
Idaho	8,278,950	1,738,625	6,540,325	79.0
Illinois	27,240,285	20,772,460	6,467,825	23.7
Indiana	10,501,858	6,600,281	3,901,577	37.2
Iowa	11,075,276	4,209,392	6,865,884	62.0
Kansas	16,798,349	5,564,063	11,234,286	66.9
Kentucky	6,081,556	1,934,282	4,147,274	68.2
Louisiana	11,225,756	7,751,431	3,474,325	30.9
Maine	5,824,078	1,057,300	4,766,778	81.8
Maryland	6,860,570	5,501,570	1,359,000	19.8
Massachusetts	25,979,028	25,449,928	529,100	2.0
Michigan	17,896,033	10,387,446	7,508,587	42.0
Minnesota	18,747,657	8,508,445	10,239,212	54.6
Mississippi	11,546,453	1,143,772	10,402,681	90.1
Missouri	12,543,699	6,281,226	6,262,473	49.9
Montana	5,160,684	1,533,669	3,627,015	70.3
Nebraska	9,936,565	4,390,415	5,546,150	55.8
Nevada	772,060	680,450	91,610	11.9
New Hampshire	3,521,697	1,130,975	2,390,722	67.9
New Jersey	14,467,445	10,796,515	3,670,930	25.4
New Mexico	5,362,185	2,399,325	2,962,860	55.3
New York	51,506,519	45,889,623	5,616,896	10.9
North Carolina	8,647,104	3,637,225	5,009,879	57.9
North Dakota	5,351,465	720,970	4,630,495	86.5
Ohio	11,573,793	9,163,453	2,410,340	20.8
Oklahoma	4,720,674	2,928,624	1,792,050	38.0
Oregon	10,719,893	5,532,312	5,187,581	48.4
Pennsylvania	19,904,476	16,815,296	4,089,180	20.5
Rhode Island	4,916,565	4,916,565	---	0.0
South Carolina	6,417,755	2,564,775	3,852,980	60.0
South Dakota	9,339,355	1,667,450	7,671,905	82.1
Tennessee	12,290,977	4,308,137	7,982,840	64.9
Texas	46,992,286	32,871,944	14,120,342	30.0
Utah	10,374,508	5,687,250	3,687,258	35.5
Vermont	3,294,387	---	3,294,387	100.0
Virginia	9,606,540	5,653,270	3,953,270	41.2
Washington	15,576,317	8,207,561	7,368,756	47.3
West Virginia	6,299,163	2,159,451	4,139,712	65.7
Wisconsin	13,550,783	5,215,901	7,334,882	54.1
Wyoming	7,352,360	---	7,352,360	100.0